

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號七月十年六十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1886.

日十初月九年内

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL:

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. G. GEORGE SMITH & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. G. BATES HERD & Co., 37, Walbrook, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
EUROPE.—AMBERT PRINCE & Co., 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Siquijor, Quilon & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, Hodge & Co., Shantung, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at any time transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, June 7, 1886.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
PAID-UP.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.
Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the Balances of such Claims purchased on analogous terms.

Agency of
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, May 31, 1886.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$200,000
OF DIVIDENDS.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. MOLVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROVE, Esq.
Hon. J. BELL IRVING, Esq.
C. D. BOTTONWELL, Esq.
W. H. F. DARBY, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
John F. D. SAWSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai.—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG,
INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted, on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 26, 1886.

947

Business Notices.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

BEG to announce that they have just received their NEW STOCK OF
CARPETS AND FURNISHING GOODS
IN THIS SEASON'S DESIGNS,
COMPRISED:—

3,500 YARDS BEST QUALITY BRUSSELS CARPETS in Art Designs and Colorings, with BORDERS and RUGS TO MATCH.
2,000 YARDS 2ND QUALITY BRUSSELS CARPETS in Art Designs and Colorings, with BORDERS and RUGS TO MATCH.
3,000 YARDS TAPESTRY CARPETS in Art Designs and Colorings with BORDERS and RUGS TO MATCH.
KENSINGTON CARPETS.—These are inexpensive but most Artistic productions of the English Loom, woven in one piece, without seam, bordered, fringed and reversible: may be had in a variety of Patterns and Sizes, suitable for Reception and Bedrooms.
WESTMINSTER CARPETS.—These are similar in texture to a medium quality Brussels Carpets, most Artistic in Design, inexpensive and durable, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms. A great VARIETY to SELECT FROM in VARIOUS SIZES.
ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS.—A Splendid Collection of Antique Persian and Indian Rugs and Carpets.—Daghestan, Koul, and Scinde Rugs in great variety. An immense assortment of Axminster and Velvet Heart Rugs, Sofa Carpets, and Door Mats. Sheepskin Rugs and Mats in all Colorings.

Curtain Department.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CURTAINS in every Texture, MADRAS, GUINEA, SWISS and NOTTINGHAM LACE, from \$2.00 per pair.—Some special novelties.
TAPESTRY CURTAINS, WITH BORDERS & DADOES.—These are Woven in the Curtain with Border and Dado to Match, in every variety of design and coloring, require no making or trimming, from \$10 per pair.
TAPESTRIES AND COVERING FABRICS.—The most wonderful improvements have been made within the last few years in the MANUFACTURE and COLORING of COVERING FABRICS. The Artistic effect which some of these goods—ever at \$1.00 per yard, double width—give is extraordinary. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have a very large variety of patterns, double width, from \$1.00 per yard. Also FRINGES and TASSELS made specially to match.

NOVELTIES IN PLUSH and TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, TIDIES, TOILET COVERS and ANTIMACASSARS, ARTISTIC DRAPERIES and MANTEL BORDERS.

BED and TABLE LINEN and EVERY description of HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.

CALIFORNIA SAXONY and WITNEY BLANKETS, EIDER DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS, OVERMANTELS, MIRRORS, PERAMBULATORS, &c.

Bedstead Department.

LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY have seldom less than 100 Bedsteads in stock of various patterns to suit all purchasers: they have just received an Elegant All BRAIN CANOPY BEDSTEAD and a very handsome All BRAIN FOUR POST ditto, which are now on view.

SPRING MATTRESS.—SANITARY WOVEN WIRE and CHAIN SPRING MATTRESS in every size to fit any BEDSTEAD.

Bedding.

LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY'S BEDDING is all manufactured by themselves and guaranteed pure, none but new and first-class MATERIALS being used: As there are several unscrupulous Traders and Dealers, who, by using second-hand horse hair and stuffing, are able to offer worthless articles at comparatively low prices, Lane, Crawford & Co. beg to intitiate that in making Bedding they use none but NEW and FIRST CLASS MATERIALS and guarantee the purity of their productions.

OLD MATTRESS purched and re-made.

OLD FURNITURE Re-covered Equal to New. Estimates and designs free.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, October 4, 1886.

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For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

—
EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.

Smoked HAMS.
Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.
Assorted SYRUPS.

Cutting's Table FRUITS.
ASPARAGUS.

Queen OLIVES.
Satsuma MEAT.

CAVIA.
Potted MEATS.

MAKKEREL in Brix Tins.
Eagle Brand MILK.

Lamb's TONGUES.
Green CORN.

Baked BEANS.

BRAUN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
COOKING AND PARLOUR
STOVES.

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING
UTENSILS.

WOFFLE IRONS.

CHARCOAL IRONS.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

NONFARELL KEROSENE OIL

—
WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts. @ \$11 and \$12.

CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qts. @ \$12 and \$14.

SACOCHE'S SHERRY.

SACOCHE'S INVALID PORT.

ROYAL GLENDER WHISKY.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

HEERING'S CHERRY CORDIAL.

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

DRAUGHT, ALE and PORTER.

&c., &c.

—
THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
of
OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1298

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Dupuy de Lome*, Captain
Coutre, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to
the Undersigned for countersignature, and
to take immediate delivery of their Goods
from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at the Kowloon
Piers. The Cargo remaining her discharge
will be at once landed and stored at Coo-
per's risk and expense, and no Fire
Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to
the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

Hongkong, October 5, 1886. 1900

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of
the Company's FOREMEN should be at
hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the
HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will
receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found
necessary, Communication with the Under-
signed is requested, when immediate steps
will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-
satisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary,
Hongkong, August 25, 1886. 1458

NOTICE.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Chingua*, having
arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of Mr. W. KEEF-
FORD, Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Claims must be sent to the OFFICE of the
Undersigned, before Noon on the 11th
Instant, or they will not be re-
cognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 5, 1886. 1917

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Wingsong*, having ar-
rived from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of Mr. W. KEEF-
FORD, Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained.

All Claims must be made immediately, as
none will be entertained after the 12th Inst.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 5, 1886. 1901

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. ANGERS, FROM GLASGOW,
LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are requested
to send in their Bills of Lading to the
Undersigned for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside the Steamer.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense. All Claims against the Steamer
must be sent in immediately.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 6, 1886. 1921

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Claymore*, Captain
Gulland, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to
the Undersigned for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Steamer will be at once landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire
Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to
Japan unless notice to the contrary be given
before Noon To-morrow, the 6th Inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
the 15th instant, or they will not be re-
cognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 6, 1886. 1918

NOTICE.

FROM SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

THE S.S. *Glenfinnan* having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods with the exception of Opium,
are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or
from the Wharves or Boats delivered may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before I.p.m.
To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
12th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

Hongkong, October 5, 1886. 1900

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths,
NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY & IMBAY CHARTS,
NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
CHRISTOFLE & Co.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY,
in great variety.

D. I. A. M. O. N. S

—
DIAMOND JEWELLERY,
A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON
PATTERNS, at very moderate prices

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of
the Company's FOREMEN should be at
hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the
HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will
receive prompt attention.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will
be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd
Instant, both days inclusive.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will
be OPENED from the 24th to the 31st
Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, October 7, 1886. 1925

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

October 6, 1886.—
Anton, German steamer, 396, E. Aeroboe,
Pakhoi and Hoibow October 4, General.

Wieland, German steamer, 814, F. Schulz,
Wuhu via Chinkiang October 2, Rice.

Siemssen & Co., October 6, 1886.

October 7.—
Mongkut, British steamer, 88, P. H.
Loft, Bangkok September 30, Rice and
Timber.—Yuen Fat Hong.

Zoro, British steamer, 676, R. M. Tal-
bot, Manila October 4, General.

Safie, French steamer, 323, Th. Lerbo,
Haiphong Oct. 4, and Hoibow 6, General.

Amoy, Chinese steamer, 140, T. H. T. T.
Jacob Christensen, Norwegian steamer,
1,107, G. J. Eriksen, Kutching October 2,
Coal.—Mitsui Bisan Kaihisha.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of
the Company's FOREMEN should be at
hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the
HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will
receive prompt attention.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will
be OPENED from the 24th to the 31st
Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
General Managers,

Hongkong, October 4, 1886. 1891

NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Wingsong*, having ar-
rived from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of Mr. W. KEEF-
FORD, Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained.

All Claims must be made immediately, as
none will be entertained after the 12th Inst.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1886. 1891

NOTICE.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Wingsong*, having ar-
rived from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of Mr. W. KEEF-
FORD, Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained.

All Claims must be made immediately, as
none will be entertained after the 12th Inst.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 5, 1886. 1901

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF, GODOWN AND CARGO-
BOAT COMPANY.

THE Company will receive S.S.
and SAILING VESSELS alongside their
Wharves at Kowloon and Hoibow, Pakhoi,
Pakhoi, for Haiphong.

Opium, COTTON, GRAINS OR MERCHANDISES in
First-Class Granite Godowns at Cheung Po-tse,
Also Coats in specially constructed Sheds.

For the convenience of Commanders and
Storers the Company's launch *Hongkong* will
convey to and fro those interested in
Claims, starting from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., and
from the Wharf at Kowloon at the half-

DEPARTURES.
October 7.—
Verona, for Shanghai.
Welle, for Hoibow and Pakhoi.
Frer, for Haiphong.

Polophonia, for Singapore and Hamburg.
Kowloon, for Swatow and Tientsin.
Pakhoi, for Sydney.

This leading article in the *Chung-ko-ssan-pao* to-day is in the form of a remonstrance addressed to the Chinese Government:—

The Num-ho and Fui-ll magistrates and some others are going to two or three temples to pray for rain, stopping the slaughter of pigs, and mitigating punishments. They are reminded that the great Yu and the successful T'ung had their prayers answered as the echo answers the sound; while they had prayed for ten days without effect. How is this? Some may say the highest officials should take part in the prayers, and perhaps shave off their hair into the skin, and pare their nails to the quick in order to move heaven. We venture to think, however, that these wood and clay images are not the means of getting rain, but only a way of touching. In the Book of Poetry, mention is made of prayer for rain to all the gods with no result. We imagine the ancients in such cases turned their attention to Government to reform abuses first, and afterwards prayed for rain and were heard. There is abundance of this kind of work for the Canton authorities to do. Let them remember first of all the recent imposition of double *tsin* at Kapsu-hu-men. Then let them turn their attention to the disbanded troops and via great likely to be driven to desperation by the coming famine. Moreover, even if their prayers would bring rain it is too late now to save the crops. It would be wiser to look a little ahead, and try by a few just and considerate measures to get the good will of the people, and provide for the safety of the well behaved, even at the expense of the rogues, etc., etc.'

Almost every other week startling stories of daring piracies in the vicinity of Hongkong are told. That there is a fleet of pirate boats carrying on an active business along the coast and that many a junk sailing from Hongkong falls a victim to these pirates, there is only too much reason to believe, but it is nevertheless true that not a few of the cases of piracy reported are clever inventions of some restless pirates who want to wreak vengeance on their victims. Not long ago a bold cruel piracy was reported to have taken place about ten miles from Hongkong, the victims of which were landed near Aberdeen. Nothing was heard of the perpetrators till the other day when a Chinaman was charged by the Captain of the pirated boat with being one of the crew of the junk that attacked him. The man was arrested and the case was to have come on yesterday. In the meantime, however, the Captain had disappeared, and when the case was called failed to appear to give evidence against the prisoner. This procedure, a not uncommon one in such cases, has naturally led the police to doubt the occurrence of the piracy. Pirates fall out like most honest people, and it is quite a common trick for one of them to try and vent his spite against a brother pirate by bringing a false charge against him at the Police Court. In fact this practice of fighting outstanding enemies in the Hongkong Police Court is far too common. A dispute arose in some neighbouring village. One of the parties comes to Hongkong and when he finds his opponent here uses his knowledge of the ways of this place either to extort money or get his enemy imprisoned. A glaring instance of this form of hostility was illustrated last night. A man came to the Central station, and reported that he had been set upon by three men and half murdered. He knew one of the men and gave his nickname. Inspector Perry and a Chinese detective, after ineffectually hunting up one man bearing the sobriquet—which was not by any means a complimentary one—went to a Chinese house of ill-fame where pirates frequent and found the man designated seated at a table with his confederates. The police, however, were unable to identify him and had to call in the complainant. Put face to face with his alleged assailant the complainant hesitated to recognise him and said he did not see the man he wanted in the room. The police had, therefore, to relies and the pursuer was meantime given up. Inspector Perry and the detective, however, had not long left the place where they were informed that the pirate they sought for had been in the room they visited and that he had at once cleared out with all the speed he could make. They then tried to find the complainant and discovered that he also had disappeared. Doubtless both are members of a pirate band, and have considerable reason to fear an investigation into their deeds.

Mr William Dawson, President of the British Association, in his opening address at Birmingham on the 1st September, cited as an example of the gigantic strides which had been made in applying the discoveries of science to man's practical use, the opening up by the enterprise of Canada of a shorter road to the East by way of the extreme West, realising what Milton and Chateaubriand happily called the North-West Passage, making Japan the next neighbour of Canada on the West and offering to Britain a new way to her Eastern possessions. Even the possibility of the Association holding a successful meeting on the other side of the Atlantic would in 1865 have been a visionary prediction. Yet the members are now invited to meet in Australia and may proceed thither by the Canadian Pacific Railway and its lines of steamers returning by the Suez Canal; and on the completion of the connections of that railway it is expected that the time from ocean to ocean will be reduced to 116 hours and from London to Hongkong to 27 days.

THE QUEENSLANDER reports a scene which took place in the Townsville Municipal Council on the 30th August, which rivals if it does not eclipse everything we have ever heard in the way of Municipal scenes:— Alderman McKeirnan insisted in speaking to amendments which had not been seconded, and for one hour he refused to

sit down, and read from the Local Government Act when anyone else commenced to speak. He remained in possession of the floor for one hour until the meeting was adjourned. The obstinacious alderman was fined £4 by the mayor. It was decided to apply to the Governor-in-Council and to the Attorney-General for advice in the matter.

THE JAPAN MAIL learns from the *Nichi Shimbun* that by the arrival of the *Takachika Maru* at Nagasaki, the 17th instant, news was received about the movements of the Korean Kim Kai-ku, who figured so conspicuously in the recent complications. It appears that while the *Takachika* lay at anchor in Gensan, Kim applied personally to one of her officers for a passage to Vladivostock, pleading that on his way from Soul one had been robbed of his money and that his only hope of procuring funds in his voyage to Vladivostock were his friends. The officer declined to grant a passage, inasmuch as the Company's regulations gave him no such discretionary power. Mr. Kim was thus unsuccessful in his immediate purpose, but he put into the officer's hands letters to three of his friends in Vladivostock. Questioned as to whether a secret treaty existed between his country and Russia, the fugitive declared that that rumour had no shadow of truth but was fabricated by the Chinese Resident, Xuen, whose jealousy had been aroused by the action of Kim and his party with regard to telegraphic and other affairs which they—Kim's party—desired to exclude from Chinese interference. Kim remained at Gensan until the beginning of this month, but his present whereabouts is unknown.

Very significant are the following facts in the history of the Bulgarian episode, all of which must be kept well in view, in trying to unravel the threads of that tangled skein now testing the ingenuity of the acute observers of passing events—the personal sympathy with the Prince of Bulgaria, evinced by the old German Emperor, in the teeth of his Chancellor's angry exhortations: the outspoken goodwill of the German army and people; the deputation of Hungarians to Sofia to congratulate Prince Alexander; the enthusiasm at Leibnitz; the marked demonstration of the authorities and people of Roumania; and the reconciliation of Servia and Bulgaria, and Turks, which, without counting the almost certain accession of Hungary and Austria, might give Russia a check without the intervention of any of the Great Powers; and the evident sympathy of the Italians is a factor which ought not to be overlooked. As for England, so far as we can gauge the public feeling, it is distinctly in favour of invasion. The general opinion is veering towards the notion that Constantinople is outside the sphere of British interests. We mention the fact without discussing the policy—

Overland Mail.

St Paul's pro-Cathedral in Melbourne has been the scene of a startling innovation. For many centuries it had been the invariable practice of the church to employ only boys as choristers in cathedral services. The regulation was probably founded on the old monkish idea that woman was an inferior being, and had nothing to do with the church, except to listen and look on; but it was good thing for the boys who were boarded, clothed, and educated for the sake of their voices. The distinction, in fact, between a perfect service and an imperfect one lay in the choir. If the choir were male and surprised it completely with ecclesiastical etiquette. But in this progressive country, we have now changed all that. Lady choristers, to the great delight of the congregation, made their appearance last Sunday fully habited in surplice and tunic. It was only noticed that the latter remarkable article of head attire had been subjoined and rounded to please their taste, and had lost its sharp angularities. The effect was admirable on the whole, though the quiet composure that ought to distinguish a church audience was evidently ruffled in some instances. A contributor to *The Argus* who does not profess to be a regular church-goer found his gaze so attracted to the faces of the choir that he was unable to look on his book. A correspondent, however, who confessed his entire guilt of irregular attendance at church, wrote in a penitent strain, apparently after making a good resolution to reform. An old gentleman who, like Pickwick, does not lose years in susceptibility, exclaimed on leaving the building, 'What a lovely service!' The new movement, therefore, was put down as a success. It will draw both old and young on a Sunday morning, and some who come to look may remain to pray. But is Dr. Bromby to answer for this breach of ecclesiastical tradition? The grave and shaven dignitaries who cling to conservative principles will turn up their eyes and pucker their brows at a change that savours more of the bohemia of youth than the staidness of age. Only one more step remains. If women are encouraged to dress in surplices for the choir they may soon insist upon wearing them in the pulpit.—*The Argus.*

A CRY FOR MORE MONEY.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled, 'A cry for more money. The depression of Trade: the cause and the remedy.' This little pamphlet has been compiled by Mr. H. L. Feuerheider, a Mark Lane merchant, and aims at presenting the arguments in favour of the adoption of a bimetallic standard as a remedy for the present depression of trade in as convincing a light as it is possible to put them. And to our mind, Mr. Feuerheider, though his style is not of the highest literary character, has arrayed his figures and arguments in a way which should convince even the most dogmatic monometallist. Mr. Feuerheider lays no claim to originality; his object, he says, being to put before the public in a condensed form facts and information extracted from the practical writers on the question, quoting as his authorities such men as Gresham, Seyd, Granell, &c. He divides his subjects into five chapters. In the first of these, he deals with 'The Depression,' and in his opening sentence, he points out the absurd reasons which have been put forward to account for the present deplorable depression of commerce. One man, he says, blames over-production; another looks for the cause in the strikes and trade unions of our working men; others point to the competition of the American and Indian farmer; and others, again, seek the cause in the competition of foreign manufacturers in our markets at home and

abroad. All these explanations he rejects, and points out what is evidently completely forgotten by their advocates that even supposing they really described the cause of depression, it is beyond our control to remedy them by means of legislation. He therefore imposes upon himself the task of showing how by erroneous legislation the present depression has been brought about, and what is of greater importance, of showing how by legislative means it can and should be removed. As we have no doubt that our readers will feel interested in Mr. Feuerheider's work, we propose to follow him through his enquiry. Continuing, Mr. Feuerheider points out how surprisingly few people seem to have understood the root cause of the depression. Though a Royal Commission had enquired into the subject, no real light had been thrown on the question by the information gathered from Chambers of Commerce, a letter no suggestions appeared which might have formed a basis for Government interference excepting perhaps some timid hints for a return to protection. In fact in only two instances did Chambers of Commerce allude to the unsatisfactory state of our monetary system. This surprising indifference to the main cause of the depression is partly explained by the Report of the Royal Commission, who, recognizing the vastness of the subject, applied for the appointment of a special Commission which will probably by this time have commenced its labours. It was no doubt also due to the hopeless ignorance prevailing as to the real cause. This depression, says Mr. Feuerheider, has been going on for more than ten years, and in a succeeding sentence he calls a spade a spade by saying: 'It is only an apology to call depression what in reality is a decline of our commercial prosperity.' Of this there does not seem to be the least doubt. Mr. Feuerheider then gives several forcible examples of the extent of that decline, and as his first figures are of local interest we give them in full.

By way of example I copy from Robert Barclay, Manchester, to show how even now non-English yarns are displacing English yarns at Hongkong:

"In 1872 Bombay shipped to Hongkong but 3,000 bales, whilst England shipped 16,000 bales.

"In 1883 Bombay shipped to Hongkong 15,000 bales, whilst England had needed 21,000 bales.

"The export of piece goods from India to China and Japan was as follows:—

| | |
|--------|-------------------|
| 1870-7 | 15,544,168 pieces |
| 1882-3 | 41,663,000 do. |

of yarns:—

| | |
|--------|-----------------|
| 1870-7 | 7,926,710 lbs. |
| 1882-3 | 45,223,000 lbs. |

These figures cannot fail to be alarming to the Lancashire spinners and weavers, who are evidently being cut out at a tremendous pace. Our export trade, to quote again, fell off from 1873 to 1878 inclusive by a total of \$214,214,000, or £35,702,000 per year, the average prices of all exports having receded probably more than the percentage of falling off; a statement which raises the presumption that we have to supply even more goods than in 1873 and for which we get 35 millions less than formerly. Mr. Feuerheider then gives some figures connected with special branches of trade, all showing, of course, the gravity of their position. When the pamphlet was compiled in March this year, 61,000 men connected with the shipping were ashore doing nothing and some 3,000 steamers were laid up; in 1885 the Glasgow price for iron was £8.7 per ton, in 1886 £11.18; 40,000 miners were out of work and numbers of mines were closed. These figures amply show the extent of the depression. Mr. Feuerheider deals with the cause in a separate chapter, and we propose to deal with this to-morrow.

A RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION FOR HONGKONG.

A correspondent who signs himself 'Reform' sends a letter to our morning contemporary advocating the organisation and establishment of a Ratepayers' Association for Hongkong. This is no new suggestion, the creation of such an institution having been repeatedly proposed and advocated in these columns elsewhere. At the present moment, however, when there seems to be more than usual interest taken in public affairs, the renewal of the suggestion is rather a propos, and we concur entirely with the suggestion, if not with all the views of the correspondent. We reproduce them below in full:—

Sir,—For some time past there has been a desire amongst the European community of Hongkong for a more active participation in the government of the colony. A reform of the Legislative Council is not at all likely, a municipality seems to be an impossibility, and yet there certainly ought to be some machinery for making known the wishes of the public. The Chamber of Commerce in this sense is a fraud and a sham; it represents only one section of the community and is rigidly exclusive, members being admitted by ballot. Thinking these matters over, it occurred to me, why not have a Ratepayers' Association? Such bodies do good work in many towns in England, and if they are useful there where there is representative Government, how much more valuable would one be, where, what little fragment of representation there is in class representation of the most objectionable kind calculated to subdivide every consideration to the selfish interests of capital. A Ratepayers' Association could be started at once without any troublesome formalities, and it should be an entirely self-governing body. Should it be thought advisable, membership might be confined to Europeans, or to British subjects. The Chinese already enjoy, through the Tong Wah Hospital, many of the advantages such a body would secure. One consideration which seems to me of some weight is that the Ratepayers' Association would be competent to criticise not only the acts of the Government, but also those of the unofficial members, and I think we might make the whole lot 'sit up' sometimes. Thanking you for the insertion of this letter.—I am yours, &c.

REFORM.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1886.

Bangkok.

(From a Correspondent.)

September 27.

On the evening of the 21st Sept., H. R. H. the Foreign Minister gave a ball in honor of the birthday of His Majesty the King of Siam. It was a very splendid affair and was attended by the dukes of the Foreign Residents and by very many of the Siamese nobility; no pains or expenses were spared on the part of the Princely Host to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of his guests, the grounds and apartments were brilliantly illuminated by the electric light, the supper and wine would have satisfied the most fastidious epicure, and an excellent

military band was in attendance, and played the latest and most fashionable dance tunes. The City and suburbs of Bangkok were in full on the occasion of the King's Birthday, the rejoicings and illuminations extending over a period of three days. The illuminations which take place annually on the occasion of the King's birthday, are the most beautiful I have ever seen in any part of the world. The whole exterior of the Palace, as soon as darkness sets in, is one blaze of light from different colored lanterns and electric lamps, as are also all the houses of the princes, nobles, and the principal European firms and residents. If there is one thing the Siamese excel in I think it is in their method of illuminating.

A daring and numerous band of dacoits have been detected, apprehended, and sentenced. These men had been carrying on their lawless proceedings for a considerable period, and emboldened by success and impunity had, I am informed, placarded the town announcing their determination to rob and plunder up to the very gates of the palace, alleging as a reason that they were heavily taxed and oppressed by officials and superiors, they were unable to live honestly. A number of suspected persons were arrested and subjected to examination. After confession had been extorted from them by methods peculiarly Eastern, they were sentenced to be executed. I am informed on very good authority, that all but three of the condemned had had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life with hard labour. One good result of this affair is that H. R. H. Krom Muu Patrat Damrongsaik, Chief Criminal Judge and Lord Mayor of Bangkok, is disposed from his office, which is now administered by several noblemen and princes as commissioners. This step has been taken with a view to making bribery and squeezing more difficult; it is a tentative reform which will be watched by Europeans with great interest.

to destroy at the outset the confidence which, as after events have shown, is really due to the Transvaal as a gold-bearing region. Now, however, things will change in this respect. Our correspondent at the Tugela Fields has written that he was impressed quartz taken from different reefs, and had seen gold in almost every panful. The quartz crushed does not show visible gold, but he has seen several pieces of quartz showing specks of gold visible to the naked eye. There is no doubt that there is gold in the quartz, but it is impossible to say whether it is payable. Mr. Osborne, the Commissioner in the Reserve, has met the diggers, and stated the rules on which the claims are to be worked. The size of claims is to be 10 feet along the reef by 300 across, and the claims are to lapse if not worked within two months. A charge of 10s. is made for the use of the tools for three months, and at the end of three months it may be removed without further payment. A later report from the Tugela says that reefs are cropping up all over the place within fifty or sixty yards of each other. The reefs run through talcose slates and, vary generally in width from one to four feet, but some are from thirty to nine feet. A good many are already pegged off. Some have shown colour on the surface, and others have not been tested for want of appliances. One wash up the correspondent saw would yield from 1 to 2 ounces to the ton.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

ON THE ADVISABILITY OF FIRING ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE NAGASAKI DIFFICULTY.

The N. C. D. News gives the following condensed translation of an article from the *Shen Pao* of the 30th ultimo:—

The perfect Minister of old times paid special attention to the arts of war. He advised his sovereign how to extend the boundaries of the empire, he fostered the useful arts and removed injurious customs.

He lived in a neighbouring nation and promoted the welfare of the people at home. He made wealth to abound and the name of China to be respected; there was then peace within our own borders and rebellion did not dare to raise its head without them. There are always foes on the water, gaining territory like wild beasts awaiting their opportunity to spring. To be always on the alert to guard against the occurrence of such opportunity was the greatest merit of the loyal Minister, and the results of the rule were benefits, lasting a hundred years, not mild ephemeral triumphs.

In 1874 Japan caused disturbances in our island of Formosa, she sent a thousand undisciplined troops and nine vessels, of which two only were men-of-war, the rest being merchant ships chartered from foreigners. Iron-clads were as yet unheard of. With much fuss and empty parade they entered our territory, and for a wonder achieved a certain measure of success. A sum of Tia. 60,000 appeared then, and they withdrew. Had we withstood them then with arms in our hands not a soldier, not a sailor, would have seen Japan again. Excited by a success which they had scarcely anticipated, they not long after laid their hands on Liu-chu and turned that kingdom into a Japanese *Kea*. Still we never stirred a finger, and Japan could scarcely believe her eyes. In 1882 the revolution broke out in Corea. On that occasion our ships and soldiers were the first to arrive and restore order. This did not suit the Japanese book; accordingly in 1884 their envoy at Peking induced China to conclude a treaty, by which each side withdrew its forces and it was agreed that in future should trouble arise there was to be a preliminary diplomatic interchange of views before troops were despatched to the spot. In our complaint Japan saw nothing worthy of admiration, but merely evidence of weakness. We have now had our sailors murdered at Nagasaki. This is but a link in a chain. Had we withstood Japan in Formosa the Liu-chu incident would never have happened; but we spoken out in the matter of Liu-chu, we should not have been worsted in Corea; had the Corean affair been settled on the basis of international law, this Nagasaki affair would never have occurred. And there are other far-reaching consequences of our weakness towards Japan, but for that the French would not now be delimiting the Tonquin frontier nor would England have laid Burma at her feet after a single roll of the drum. Still it is no use crying over spilt milk; we must hasten our efforts to do better in future. I have been seven years resident in Japan and am intimately acquainted with her internal economy. She is a goodly apple rotten at the core with this qualification that even the surface the goodness is nearly gone. Her navy is by no means so powerful as is commonly supposed. The Tokio contingent was lately reduced by 5,000 men, and there must have been proportionate reductions all over the country, and the ships number so many that they are ironclads and only too altogether are old and unsatisfactory. The whole naval force only numbers 7,500 men and many of these are imperfectly trained. The army numbers 32,000, including the non-combatants. The revenue is scanty, and taxation presses most heavily on the commercial people, who hate their officials in consequence. Tobacco is heavily taxed, especially tobacco and sake. What revenue there is, goes chiefly towards providing the interest on foreign loans, the principal of which has never been repaid to my knowledge. Paper money is universally used, and were Japan obliged to raise £1,000,000, from her resources I doubt if she could manage it. These details are sufficient to show that the Chinese are not to be trifled with.

The Prince of Wales is to accompany the Empress Regent and the Emperor in a tour of China to be accompanied by the Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales has never been to China before, and it is

not known when he will be able to go. The Prince of Wales has been invited to accompany the Prince of Wales.

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